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- a—Under what circumstances first offenders, accidental offenders, and youthful offenders should be given the benefit of probation, and under what circumstances they should not be given the benefit of probation.
 - b—Three classes of offenders who should not be given the benefit of probation.
 - c—A statement of your reasons for each of the recommendations made by you.
2. Prepare an outline showing the classes of prisoners who should, in your opinion, be sent to each of the institutions receiving convicted prisoners from the city magistrates' courts, and give your reasons in each case.
 3. Prepare a circular of instructions to your probation officers clearly outlining their powers under the law.
 4. Prepare a set of instructions to your probation officers on the probationary treatment of men and women who are addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.
 5. Prepare a description of what is, in your opinion, the best filing system for a probation bureau handling about two thousand active cases each year. Let this system provide for the filing of the original and the duplicate reports of probation officers, the control of terminating cases, the separation of the active from the closed cases, and the largest number of time and labor saving devices that may be used without detracting from the efficiency of the system.
 6. Prepare helpful suggestions for the use of the probation officer handling each of the following cases:
 - a—A girl who has been placed on probation after conviction for disorderly conduct on the streets, changes her position every week.
 - b—A mother has had her daughter arrested for powdering her face, and tells the probation officer that she did so to frighten the girl and keep her good.
 - c—A man has been arrested on a charge of intoxication and claims that he is subject to fits.
 - d—A girl who has been arrested as an incorrigible states that she has always been a good girl but left home because her mother refused to buy her a dress which she had promised her and for which the girl had worked and saved for eight months. The neighbors do not speak well of the mother but speak highly of the girl who is employed as a stenographer in a department store.
 - e—A prisoner refuses absolutely to speak to the probation officer or to give him any information about himself.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD,
Civil Service Commission, New York City.

Award of Corpus Juris Scholarships.—The \$500.00 corpus juris scholarships, founded in 1915 for the encouragement of postgraduate work in law, have been awarded as follows:

Clarence G. Shenton, Carlisle, Pa., Dickinson College of Law, '16. Mr. Shenton will take his post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York.

Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa., Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, '16. Mr. Levinthal will remain at Pennsylvania for his post-graduate work.

John C. Teevan, Chicago, Ill., John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Ill., '16. Mr. Teevan will enter the Law School of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., for his post-graduate work.

These scholarships, each of the value of \$500.00, have been awarded in competition by a theses on the subject:

"The Common-Law System of Judicial Precedent Compared with Codification as a System of Jurisprudence."

Each contestant established eligibility for the Scholarship Competition by winning the CYC Prize for highest scholarship standing upon graduation in 1916. The competition for the CORPUS JURIS SCHOLARSHIPS was thus limited to the first honor men of the three-year law schools where the CYC Prize is offered.

The judges of the theses were Dr. John D. Lawson, formerly Dean of the Law School of the University of Missouri, and Editor of the "American Law Review;" Harry Cushing, Esq., author, and formerly Dean of the Law School of Columbia University; and Prof. H. Gerald Chapin, Esq., Editor of the "American Lawyer," author, professor of law in the New Jersey Law School of Newark, N. J., and lecturer in the Law School of New York University.

We are furnishing you the above information as a news item of general interest to the profession in response to requests from several legal magazines for the names of the winners of the CORPUS JURIS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under separate cover we are sending you the announcement of the CYC prize and CORPUS JURIS scholarships, published early this year in accordance with which announcement these scholarships have been awarded. The CYC prize and scholarship offer will be continued for the school year 1916-17.

From THE AMERICAN LAW BOOK COMPANY.

Massachusetts Fugitives from Justice.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts demanded and received of the authorities in other jurisdictions and received interstate rendition of 105 fugitives from justice during the year 1915. Forty-four fugitives from justice in Massachusetts were arrested in the state of New York, 7 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, 2 in Minnesota, 3 in Missouri, 2 in Dominion of Canada, 2 in Michigan, 6 in New Hampshire, 9 in Illinois, 1 in Georgia, 2 Secretary of the Navy, 2 Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, 9 in New Jersey, 1 in Virginia, 1 in South Carolina, 5 in Connecticut, 1 in Oregon, 1 in Rhode Island, 4 in Ohio, 1 in District of Columbia. Total, 105.

The crimes committed by fugitives were: Larceny, 32; non-support, 13; violation of liquor law, 1; desertion and non-support, 4; attempt to commit larceny from the person, 1; attempt to commit larceny, 4; desertion wife and minor children, 1; stealing personal property, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; murder, 3; forgery, 5; forgery and larceny, 1; begetting illegitimate child, 4; begetting and neglecting to support illegitimate child, 1; violation of child, 1; fraudulently procuring entertainment at an inn, 1; enticing away child for an unlawful purpose, 1; taking false oath and conspiracy, 1; neglect of minor child, 1; stealing, 3; breaking and entering, 4; desertion, 7; conspiracy to